THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS—AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1255] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1804. [VOLUME XIX.

A Young Man,

WHO can produce the most satisfactory testimonials of the propriety of his conduct, &c. wishes to be employed in the capacity of SUPERCARGO, to the West Indies, or a port in Europe—A line addressed to A. B. and left at the Printing Office hereof, will be immediately attended to.

October 6.

WILLIAM M'CAY,

CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER,

MAIN-STREET—RICHMOND,

TAKES this method to inform the Public, that he has just received by a late arrival from Europe, a large and general assortment of

Gold and Silver Watches,

among which are elegant Repeating Watches, Ladies' Gold do. Also, an elegant assortment of Seals, Keys, Chains, Watch-maker's Tools and Materials, &c. He has likewise a few good CLOCKS for sale—all of which he offers to dispose of on as reasonable terms, for cash, as they can be purchased in any part of the United States.

He returns his sincere thanks to his friends for the liberal encouragement he has met with since his residence in this city.

☞ Clocks and Watches repaired on the shortest notice.

Richmond, Oct. 17th, 1804. ep8w

The Subscribers

Have commenced business in the house lately occupied by James Fisher, under the firm of

FISHER & LESUEUR:

They offer for sale a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

On the usual terms.

JAMES FISHER.
JOHN L. LESUEUR.

Richmond, Oct. 8, 1804. 3w

☞ JAMES FISHER hopes those persons indebted to him will make payments immediately, as the nature of his business will not admit of further indulgence.

The Subscribers,

Having rented a convenient Lumber-House on the Canal Basin, offer their services, under the firm of

C. & T. Saunders,

TO receive all kinds of PRODUCE on STORAGE, and to dispose of on Commission, to which strict attention and punctuality will be observed.

Chancelor H. Saunders.
Tarlton Saunders.

Richmond, October 8th, 1804. oaw2m

By virtue of a decree of the Court of the United States, for 5th Circuit in the Virginia District, bearing date the 6th day of June 1804, in behalf Phineas Bond, attorney for the creditors of Ezekel Edwards, against David Ross and others, will be sold to the highest bidder, for ready money, at Goochland court-house, on the 29th day of November next,

A Tract of LAND,

IN said county, on Beaverdam Creek, containing fifteen hundred acres, more or less, including the land whereon the court-house is situated, bounded by the lands of Samuel Woodson and others, and commonly called *Ross's Goochland court house Tract*, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to raise the sum of ten thousand dollars, and the expences attending the sale.

BEN. MOSBY, *D. M. for*
JOS. SCOTT, *M. D. V.*

October 15th, 1804. 13t.

JUST PUBLISHED,

BY JOHN COURTNEY, Jun.

The VIRGINIA ALMANACK,

FOR THE YEAR 1805;

Containing besides the Astronomical calculations, by B. BATES,

JUDGMENT of weather,
Length of days,
Festivals, and other remarkable days,
Officers of the Supreme Executive,
Ditto of the Supreme Courts,
Members of the Privy Council,
Ditto of the Senate,
Ditto House of Delegates,
Correct lists of the time and places of holding the Supreme Courts in Virginia,
District do.—Quarterly do.—County do.
Useful Medical Receipts, for the use of Families,
A variety of pieces on Agriculture,
Specimens of Speech or Speaking,
Curious Advertisement,
ELINOR, A Sentimental Tale,
An account of the Meteors, which appeared in Richmond, April 25th, 1803,
A variety of Anecdotes, Bon Mots, &c.
The yearly meetings of the people called Quakers,
The Militia,—A number of useful Tables,
Large List of Roads, &c. &c.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS, PEDLARS, and others, will find it an object, to make speedy purchases, as they will be furnished much lower than the customary price, which they have been sold at in this city.

☞ The above Almanack is published on good white paper, and new type; and may be had at the Printing Office of AUGUSTINE DAVIS, and of JOHN COURTNEY, Jun. near the Courthouse.

Richmond, Sept. 8th, 1804.

Runaway in City Jail.

BRIDGE, a short thick fellow, of middle age, says he belongs to Mr. John Sommerville, of Granville county, No. Car. and eloped from *Arthur Johnson, his Overseer, on his Mecklenburg plantation*, in June or July last. The said plantation is within a mile of Sir Peyton Skipwith's seat. His owner or overseer is requested to come or send for him to

Wm. ROSE, Keeper.

October 15, 1804. oawtf

CHARLESTON, Oct. 8.

INTERESTING DECREE.

[The following Royal Decree of the King of Spain, which no doubt will be deemed interesting to many of our readers, has been forwarded from the Havanna, by the house of *James Platt, Nichols, & Co.* to *Mr. John Roberts*, of this city.]

THE KING,

With the view of promoting the agriculture of the province of Caraccas, the Islands of St. Domingo, Puerto Rico, and Cuba, I granted by my royal decree of the 28th of February, 1789, to all our subjects and naturalized residents of those our territories and those of South America, who may fit out or freight vessels for the purpose of purchasing Negroes wheresoever they could be procured, exporting the specie or produce which may be required for that purpose, freedom of every duty on the importation of such Negroes into said islands and province of Caraccas, prohibiting the admission of any other article of commerce. By the third article of said decree, I likewise granted to foreigners for the period of two years the right of importing Negroes in the ports of entry free of duty, only paying the accustomed duties on the exportation of money or produce arising on the sales of the Negroes. After the expiration of these two years, I issued another royal decree, bearing date the 24th November, 1791, whereby I permitted, as in the former, to my subjects and naturalized residents of Spain and South America, the liberty of fitting out, or freighting vessels on their account to any foreign port of America for the purpose of buying Negroes, and importing them into viceroyalties of Santa Fe, and Buenoes Ayres, the province of Caraccas, and islands of St. Domingo, Puerto Rico, and Cuba, for the period of six years, extending the same favor in all its latitude to foreigners, and expressing in the 11th article of said decree, the ports in which would be allowed the entry of Negroes. In consequence of this importation being more easy and frequent in the Havanna, I permitted, by my royal decree of the 22d of November, 1792, to foreign vessels importing Negroes, the term of forty days to await the sale thereof, in lieu of the eight days expressed in the decree of the 24th of November, 1791—the other articles thereof retaining their full force and vigor. By the same royal decree, I granted exemption of duty, alcavala and tythe, for the space of ten years, on cotton, coffee, and indigo, produced in said island, and to facilitate the greater exportation and consumption of those articles, I allowed to all my subjects to carry them to any of the foreign ports of Europe, without limitation of the voyage, and also the right of exporting rum, when necessary to complete their cargoes, under the obligation of returning with their vessels from said foreign ports to that of Havanna, previous to their return to America; likewise enjoining that there be made a full payment of the duties, on entry, as well royal as municipal, or whatever other may be laid on in Spain, on the sugar of said island, whenever exported to a foreign country. There have been also issued for the benefit of commerce, different royal orders, the first of the 3d of January, 1793, related to a permission granted to the Count of Liniers, for the importation of 2000 Negroes into Bueynoes Ayres, with liberty of introducing the natural productions of the coast of Africa, on paying the duties which those articles would be subject to in Spain. The second, of the 24th of January, 1793, was issued to promote the direct trade of importing slaves from Africa, by Spanish merchants, for which purpose it was permitted that any Spanish subject could make expeditions from any of the ports of Spain or South America, provided that the captain and one half of the crew were subjects of Spain, granting the shipment of such articles for this direct, and the extension of foreign traffic, free of duty. The third, of the 14th of January, 1794, allowed permission to an English ship to proceed to Monteviedo with slaves, and to sail thence with money and such produce as was permitted by the royal order of the 24th of November, 1791. The fourth, of the 19th March, 1791, permitted those Spaniards who could not meet with Negroes in foreign ports, to return with implements of agriculture and sugar utensils, including knives for the cutting of canes. By the fifth, of the 23d March, 1794, the port of Manzanillo, in the district of Bayamo and island of Cuba, was made a port of entry for Negroes, for Spanish subjects only. The sixth, of the 14th December, 1794, directed to the intendant of Cuba, declared that hoops and shooks for cooperage were included among those articles of foreign commerce, the same as if they were implements of agriculture and sugar utensils. By the seventh, of the 21st May, 1795, was extended to the viceroyalty of Peru the commerce of Negroes allowed to the viceroyalties of Santa Fe and Bueynoes Ayres, temporarily, and to the ports of Callao and Payta, and in Spanish vessels. By the eighth, of the 14th January, 1797, directed to the intendant of the Havanna, it was ordered that he should not exact any impost or contribution for the Moro light-house from those vessels employed in the Negro trade, whether Spanish or foreign. And by the ninth, of the 12th April, 1798, directed to the viceroy of Peru and Bueynoes Ayres, and to the president of Chili, I prolonged the importation of Negroes for two years, counted from the publication thereof, in those my dominions, under the same regulations specified in my royal order of the 24th November, 1791—in the sixteenth article of which I observed, that on the conclusion of the six years granted to my subjects and to foreigners, for the free trade of Negroes, I would suspend or prolong the same, according to existing circumstances; and for that purpose, ordered the viceroys, governors and intendants of the ports of entry to inform me of the number and price of Negroes imported, of their abundance or scarcity, and whatever else might be contemplated for the greater promotion of agriculture: In compliance with this order, I received information from the governor of Carthagena, the viceroy of Buenoes Ayres, and governor intendant of Yucatan, under date of the 3d January, 30th July, 1798, and 8th April, 1802; from the captain general of Cuba and the intendant of Havanna, under date of the 29th and 30th October, and 17th November, 1802; and by my royal order of the 15th April, 1803, I was pleased to lay before my council of the Indies the said information, and a memorial respecting the necessity of extending the commerce of Negroes permitted by said royal orders; so that by a revisal thereof, they should inform me of what might be further required; and after a minute and strict examination of said papers, and consulting me thereon, on the 24th November, 1803, it resulted that I shall continue the commerce of Negroes to my own subjects for twelve years, and to foreigners for six years, commencing from the date of the publication of this my royal order, agreeably to the regulations prescribed by that of the 24th November, 1791, and the extensions thereof, comprehended in the succeeding royal orders already herein recited, with the indispensable obligation, that the Negroes so imported by Spaniards or foreigners be *bozales* (new), forbidding absolutely, for the present, and until further orders, the importation of any other than new Negroes, into my said dominions, under the penalty of confiscation. And I declare, for the benefit of my said subjects, that by the want of Negroes at market, their excessive dearness, or any other just cause, the return cargoes shipped in foreign ports, of implements of agriculture and sugar utensils, as expressed in article 3d of 1791, of boards for sugar boxes, hoops, shooks and heading, shall be free of duty; also when they are imported by foreigners, with new Negroes: and forbidding them to import those articles, but on the express condition of bringing new Negroes; and neither subjects or foreigners can import iron or steel, though of Spanish manufacture, under the pretext of their being wanted to repair the implements of agriculture and sugar utensils—at the same time, I declare that the terms of twelve years and of six years now granted, are sufficient for the accomplishment of the pending expeditions. I also make the ports of Valparaise, Guayaquil, and Panama, besides those of Callao and Payta, ports of entry for the importation of Negroes, in the South Sea, by my subjects; and as by my decree of the 19th of March, 1794, cane knives were included, under the denomination of implements of agriculture and sugar utensils, it is my will that they shall not be so included.

By the 2d article of the decree of 1791, it was permitted to my colonial subjects to export money and produce necessary for that commerce, excepting only the cocoa of Caraccas, which is now permitted to be exported to foreign ports in the same manner as other produce; and to this point I most strictly enjoin the governor and captain general that he will not permit any abuse to be made of this particular favour; and also enjoining the said captain general, the viceroys, and governors of the ports of entry for this commerce, and the intendants, fiscals and officers of my royal customs, that they enforce without the least dispensation the compliance of those prohibitions of the 2d article of 1791; and also as regards the visit on vessels coming to an anchor, and in case of infringement thereof, the vessel and cargo, including the Negroes, shall be subject to confiscation—revoking only the 12th article respecting the tonnage of vessels, which may be such as those who follow the commerce please. By my royal decree of the 22d November, 1792, the term was extended from 8 to 40 days, it is my will that no strangers shall be permitted to remain longer under pretext of loading their vessels, to receive all the amount, sales, or any other whatever, respecting which I make my governors and chiefs of the customs responsible. And finally, for the greater encouragement of the agriculture and commerce of the islands of Puerto Rico and Cuba, of Yucatan and the Main, I make perpetual those favors which by advice of my council, I granted for ten years to the island of Cuba—enlarging the exemption of all duties, alcavala, and tythe to sugar plantations, on the augmentation of what may be the present crop; and also to those plantations and grinding mill-houses which may be hereafter established. And that the foregoing may have due effect, I command my viceroys, presidents, audiences, governors and intendants, to protect and enforce, and to have protected, enforced and executed, all this my royal decree, communicating the same to all whom it may concern.

DONE AT ARANJUEZ,
the 22d of April, 1804.

From the Political and Commercial Register.

DOCUMENTS, &c.

CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.

From the letters with which I was honored by general Washington, I have selected the two, which are subjoined, on account of their dates, and the subjects to which they relate.

The first was received on the expiration of my military service, which, at the age of twenty-four, had embraced the period of the American war.

The second was received when I was leaving the family of Gen. Washington, (then President of the United States) to enter on the practice of the law.

It was my pride and my happiness to preserve the friendship of that exalted man to the close of his illustrious life.

Princeton, Nov. 1, 1783.

DEAR SIR,

Your letter reached me yesterday, and informed me of your intention to embark next week for Europe.

Wishing, from the esteem I entertain for your character, to render you every service in my power, I could not avoid troubling you with the two inclosed letters—though your acquaintance in France made it almost unnecessary.

You will please to accept my thanks for your obliging offer, and my wishes for your safe, pleasant and prosperous voyage.

I am, dear sir,
Your most obedient servant,
GEO. WASHINGTON.

Major Jackson.

Philadelphia, December 26, 1791.

DEAR SIR,

At the same time, that I acknowledge the receipt of your letter, notifying me of your intention

to enter upon a professional pursuit, and during the ensuing term propose yourself for admittance as a practitioner of law in the supreme court of the state of Pennsylvania, I beg you to be persuaded that my best wishes will accompany you in that or in any other walk into which your interest of inclination may lead you.

That your determination is the result of the best view you have of your circumstances and expectations, I take for granted, and therefore shall say nothing, which might embarrass the decision; but with pleasure equal to the justice of it shall declare to you, that your deportment has been regulated by principles of integrity and honor, and that the duties of your station have been executed with ability; and I embrace the occasion your address has afforded me, to thank you for all your attentions, and for the services which you have rendered me since you have been a member of my family.

Let your departure from it be made perfectly convenient to yourself—and believe me to be, with sincere esteem and regard,

Dear Sir,

Your affectionate and obliged servant,

GEO: WASHINGTON.

Major Jackson.

The following letter was addressed to me by general Lincoln, when I resigned the office of assistant secretary at war. And it is my boast, as it has been my happiness, to have enjoyed for twenty-six years, the constant esteem and affection of this gallant soldier, this most amiable, and most respectable man.

Princeton, October 30, 1783.

I was this morning honored, my dear friend, with the receipt of your letter of this date, purporting your wish to resign the office of assistant secretary at war.

While my own ease and convenience, in a tone loud and explicit, caution me against complying with your request, the more silent, but persuasive voice of friendship and justice prevail, and tell me, that I must sacrifice the former, to your interest and happiness, and that I must however reluctantly, as your future prospects in life are involved in the measure, accept your resignation.

Permit me, my dear sir, before I take leave of you, to return you my warmest thanks for your meritorious services in the field, as my aid de camp, as well as for those you have rendered as my assistant in the office. These services, I have the pleasure to assure you, have been seen, also, acknowledged and approved by your country; besides I have enjoyed real satisfaction in your private friendship, your faithfulness and integrity, have hourly increased by affection and esteem for you.—Adieu, my dear friend, that the best of Heavens blessings may encircle you, that your path in life may be smooth and prosperous, your course through it easy and happy, and that you may finally smile, in unceasing bliss, is the prayer of your affectionate friend,

B. LINCOLN.

Major Jackson.

The following is one of several letters which were written by Mr. Jefferson to introduce me to the American ministers in Europe.—Not having visited Spain this letter was not delivered to its address. It was transmitted to Mr. Jefferson, and returned by him to me, since he has been president of the United States.

Philadelphia, June 1, 1793.

DEAR SIR,

The bearer hereof is Major Jackson, formerly of the army, and afterwards of the president's family. Supposing it possible he may see you at Madrid, I with pleasure make him known to you, as a gentleman of information, talents and worth. He merits well any attentions you can shew him, and I also will be thankful for them, should he, from the circumstances of the times, need your official interferences. I am sure that, as one among our best citizens, he will have the benefit of them. I am with sincere and constant attachment,

Dear sir,

Your affectionate friend,

TH: JEFFERSON.

Mr. Short, minister resident of the United States of America at the Hague, and one of their commissioners plenipotentiaries now at Madrid.

Were it necessary to multiply these proofs, they could be drawn from my correspondence with the most respectable men of our country, among whom I may here be permitted to introduce the name of general Pinckney, under whose command, and in whose regiment I served as a subaltern and captain in the first years of the revolution war. It was then my pride to emulate the noble example, as it has been my happiness, for almost thirty years, to preserve the esteem and affection of this distinguished state-man and soldier.

No impartial, no honest man can for a moment believe, that a character thus acquired and maintained, could have been departed from by the smallest misstatement of a most contemptible communication, in which the person making the representation had not even the shadow of an interest for perverting the truth.

Enough, I trust, has now been stated to repel the scandalous aspersion.

More would be unnecessary, and thus much was required to vindicate the integrity of an honest fame.

W. JACKSON.

From the United States Gazette.

DISPUTE WITH SPAIN.

No. II.

Not only in a war with Spain should we be exposed to universal defeat and disaster, from the pusillanimous character of our administration, and from the shameful state of weakness and degredation into which its contemptible policy has betrayed us, but there would be great and permanent mischiefs arising from the nature of the contest, which might indeed be diminished, but could not be altogether prevented, by the wisest and most dignified councils.

It is affirmed, without the fear of contradiction, that there is no nation on earth (Great Britain, which has it in her power to inflict such serious injuries upon our commerce as Spain; for there is no other people who at once command so powerful a naval force, and who can so easily dispose of that force to our annoyance, as the Spaniards. Because the power and resources of Great Britain have triumphed over Spain, it certainly does not follow that without the strength of either, we should be equally successful. We have indeed imbibed our ideas of Spanish imbecility, rather from the relative superiority of France and Britain, than from the positive inferiority of Spain. Under the influence of the pernicious system by which she has long been governed, she has, it is true, lost much of her national vigor, and has, both at sea and on land, been often defeated and disgraced by the valor and ability of her powerful adversaries—but she still constitutes a very great nation, with prodigious means and resources, which, though exerted with little vigor, or address, would be amply sufficient, seriously to injure, perhaps to humiliate and disgrace us.

With Spain our commerce has been, as is believed now to be highly beneficial. We import from her few of her manufactures, and little of her produce; while the principal productions of the eastern and middle states (fish, corn, flour and some descriptions of lumber) meet there a ready market, and are immediately paid for in specie, or in bills of exchange on London. Indeed she is the only European nation, with whom the balance of our trade is constantly in our favor.

But from our commerce with her foreign possessions, we derive still greater advantages. We supply her West Indian Islands with a variety of important articles, both of our own and of foreign growth or manufacture—in return for which we receive the greatest part of the specie which circulates among us, and which is absolutely essential to our wants; while we carry to her north and south American possessions, sometimes by licence, but more frequently by stealth and connivance, large quantities of European and India manufactures, selling them at a great profit, and receiving in return specie or the produce of the country, which we dispose of at an advanced price in foreign markets.

From the mere loss then of our commerce with Spain, we should suffer severe deprivations—but from her offensive efforts we might calculate upon the total ruin of our merchants.

She has at this time a formidable fleet, amounting it is believed to upwards of sixty ships of the line, with a proportionable number of frigates; the whole of which in the present posture of affairs, she might actively engage in the contest with us, and unfortunately she possesses a great variety of stations on which to place her naval detachments, most peculiarly favorable to our annoyance.

From the proximity of Spain to the Mediterranean, there is no doubt of her ability, on that sea, to frustrate all our commercial operations. Such of our ships as should, by marvellous fortune, escape from her cruisers, would probably fall a prey to the Barbary corsairs, who unrestrained by our frigates, would sally out even to the Atlantic. The want of friendly ports to resort to, in case of disaster, and the immense expence of maintaining fleets at such a distance, would deter us from sending thither a naval force of adequate strength, even if we had one to go there; but in our present debility, there cannot be a question of our total incapacity to protect a single vessel engaged in the extensive commerce which we carry on with Portugal, Italy, the Archipelago, and the other countries bordering on the Mediterranean. From her various possessions in the West Indies and America, Spain might harrass us with no less effect. From East Florida, Cuba, and Porto Rico, small detachments would almost entirely exclude us from the West Indies, in which we find so valuable a market for our produce and manufactures. From West Florida and Cuba, she could readily command the Gulph of Mexico and the navigation of the Mississippi. From various points in north and south America, she might surely intercept us in our intercourse with the French and Dutch colonies in south America, and the islands more immediately on that coast—and at the same time effectually interrupt our eastern brethren in their valuable seal and whale fisheries of Patagonia, Chili, and Peru, while from the Philippine islands, our rich merchantmen, in their voyages to and from China, would be exposed to much greater hazards than any they have heretofore experienced.

Our merchants, however, would not alone be sufferers; for our western citizens would fully participate in the national calamities.

From the connexion which has always subsisted between the Spaniards and the Creeks, and other nations of south western Indians, there would be no small reason to dread the renewal of a savage war. It is by no means improbable that these Indians would be induced by the artifices of their old friends and neighbors to take up the hatchet against us. Some of them, the Creeks particularly, are numerous, brave, and further advanced in civilization than any other of the tribes with which we are acquainted. We know that in the years 1797 and 1798, when war with Spain was in some degree contemplated, they assumed a very unfriendly aspect towards us, and as was supposed at the time, their hostile dispositions arose from the machinations of the Spaniards. If in addition to the force which Spain could easily collect in Florida from her other American dominions, she formed an alliance with these Indians, our settlements near the Mississippi, and on the waters which empty into it, would be exposed to such a scourge as they would not be able to resist. The progress of their advancement would be greatly retarded, if their habitations were not altogether abandoned, and they would be but little satisfied after their fortunes and expectations had been thus blasted and destroyed, by being told of the future and every distant advantages they would derive from the possession of a strip of land in West Florida.

Having thus cursorily contemplated the mischiefs which war would inflict on this country, it becomes us to take a concise view of the injuries we could do to our enemy—And notwithstanding the prevailing prejudices of the day, I think I shall, in my next number, demonstrate, that she has really very little to fear from us—that the opinions which we have entertained of our means for offensive operations against her, are initiated and unfounded, and that it will be therefore impolitic and dangerous to cherish views and expectations, which we have not the power to realize.

AN AMERICAN.

To be Sold,

At Public Auction, before the door of the Union Tavern, on the first day of January next, four likely

Negro Fellows & a Woman,

BELONGING to the estate of William Harris, dec. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

THOMAS HARRIS, Adm'r.

October 19th, 1804. tds

The Lectures on Law and Police,

at the College of Willam and Mary, will commence on the 20th of November.

October 18th, 1804. *tN20*

Runaway in City Jail.

JAMES, an elderly slave, of Indian complexion, and bald on the crown of his head; says he belongs to Mr. William Barnett, in Port Royal, and left his master's service some weeks ago; was taken in a cave near the city, and committed to jail. His owner will please send for him to

WM. ROSE, Keeper.

Richmond, October 13th, 1804. e8tf.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1804.

DIED—on Wednesday morning last, in the bloom of youth, Mr. HASTINGS LYNCH, of this city.

The following particulars of the hurricane at St. Kitts, is from a Bassaterre paper of the 7th ult. which was handed to the editors of the Philadelphia Gazette on the 10th instant:

Bassaterre, (St. Kitt's) Sept. 7.—On Sunday last arrived, in 4 days from Barbadoes, the brigs Ceres, captain Freeman, and Centre, captain Prior. In the former, Sir James Bontein came passenger. Some part of his baggage was landed here the same day, and the brig was to have landed here the remaining part at Sir James's house in Sandy Point, but on Tuesday they were obliged to put to sea in consequence of the weather, and has not since returned.

We are sorry it is our painful task to lay before our readers an account of a hurricane of (considerable) much longer duration, and nearly as fatal in its effects as the ever-memorable one in 1792.

On Monday last, afternoon, the weather began to assume a very tempestuous aspect, and through the night, the wind increased, and blew with great violence from the north and north west, accompanied with incessant showers of rain. Tuesday morning held forth no hopes of an intermission, as it had only changed its direction and blew with equal violence from the south west, varying frequently to the south. In the early part of the day, a schooner belonging to Mr. Chadwick, of St. Bartholomew's, was forced on shore; and between two and three o'clock, the ship Beckford, capt. Dixon, having on board 520 hogsheads of sugar, & about 86 pipes of Madeira wine was driven from her anchor, and forced on shore near Fort Smith, where she soon after went to pieces, hardly a vestige of her remaining; providentia", capt. Dixon and his crew got safe on shore, and some part of the wine will be saved. A sloop belonging to Mr. M'Gie, soon followed, and is since entirely destroyed. The American brigs Centre and Ceres, to avoid the impending danger, if possible, put to sea about this time, but the former could not effect her escape, as she was forced on shore, at Salt Ponds, and has since gone to pieces. The approaching night presented a most gloomy appearance to the other vessels in the road, as every mark of destruction seemed to await them from the increasing violence of the wind and swell: they were seen, before the evening closed, to labor and pitch very much. About one o'clock that night, our anxiety was kept alive for the fate of the unfortunate persons on board them, as it then blew a perfect hurricane, almost every fence being blown down, several small houses being carried away by the torrents of water that rushed down, occasioned by the unceasing deluge of rains, and many other houses entirely stripped.—Wednesday morning, it presented a scene of horror to the imagination! Not a vessel in the road, and the beach entirely covered with wrecks! The William Pitt, captain Abercrombie, a ship loading here for London, lay on shore above the Pond—the Aurora, captain Thomyson, a fine new ship, on her first voyage, with a cargo worth 40,000l. sterl. also on shore, lower down—and the Young Nicholas, (the ship re-captured and sent in here on the 6th ult. by his majesty's ship Hippomenes, captain Ayscough, with a valuable cargo of Mahogany and Logwood on board) laying on the bar, besides the above, we have to enumerate the loss of the ship Nelson, capt. Lennon, at Deep Bay; sloop William Ashton, captain Hault, of St. Croix, at Sandy Point; and at Salt Ponds, besides the brig above mentioned, are the wrecks of two American schooners, Mr. Dawes's sloop, Mr. Rodgers's brig Jason, Mr. Coventry's schooner, whose name we have not been able to learn. Accounts received from the different quarters of the island, detail the many ravages made by the torrent of water from the mountains, and the damages (more or less) sustained in the mills and works of almost every estate in the island.

We cannot pretend to calculate the loss on this distressing occasion, but suppose it will fall little short of 80 or 100,000l. sterling. It is with much pleasure we state, that there have been but two victims who have lost their lives on this occasion; the one a white man, who had charge of the prize ship Young Nicholas—the other a Negro, belonging to Douw Theroude, esq. We almost fear to hear the accounts from neighboring islands, as no doubt they have suffered in proportion.

A privateer, belonging to Mr. Dougan of Tortola, foundered in the gale—one Negro only, we can learn, picked up. She was seen on Tuesday throwing her guns overboard.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the U. S frigate John Adams, dated Gibraltar, July 25.

"We arrived here on the 22d inst. after a very pleasant passage of 26 days from Cape Henry. We shall leave this place this evening or early in the morning for Algiers, from thence proceed to Malta, and then wait for orders.

"On our passage, Mr. J. Sears, midshipman, fell overboard; all our exertions to save him proved ineffectual; the boat was immediately lowered down, but returned at the end of half an hour without him. He was the son of captain Sears, who formerly lived in Baltimore.

"A few weeks since, captain Summers, of the schr. Nautilus, and his purser, were attacked in the city of Messina by several persons, some time after night. The captain lost one of his hands, and the purser was so severely wounded that his life is despaired of."

Hobby-Horse.—Some writers ascribe the extreme anxiety of Mr. Jefferson to be made president of the United States (which anxiety seems to have been increased since the proposal of Mr. Clinton) to improper motives. Charity always thinks favorably, and will even seek for reasons, if not to justify, at least to excuse a brother.

1. The heads of democracy, in the slave-holding state of Virginia, may have solicited him in such a manner, that he could not refuse. He is, undoubtedly, the best man whom they could select for their purpose; he is the most easily managed; and, if necessary, he can be persuaded or obliged to abdicate his seat.

2. Mr. Adams held the administration only for one term, and Mr. Jefferson may be desirous to beat him.—There is in the hearts of all men a spice of vanity and ambition.

3. The business of Louisiana is at present dark, and it is natural for Mr. Jefferson to wish to clear it up. The Spaniards are a grave people, with whom only a *philosopher* is fit to argue, and to bring *gun-boats* properly to bear upon them.

4. The late election in the state of Delaware has been unpropitious to the "rights of man;" and the weight of Mr. Jefferson is required to turn the scale. His admonition hitherto to the people of that state, having proved ineffectual, he is called upon to act.

5. If New-York is suffered to have a president, then Pennsylvania may set up, then Maryland, and so on, till it goes round to that *monarchist* John Adams, who will raise a standing army, and build several ships of the line.

6. The pretensions of New-York are not to be tolerated. She is a younger and weaker state. She holds not so many slaves, nor raises so much corn and tobacco.—Mr. Clinton may defend a hillock on the Hudson; but he would make a sorry figure at Perdido, on the river Mobile. He never saw, in all his life, a mountain of salt 180 miles long and 45 wide; nor does he know to what genus the frog with three horns belongs.

For the above reasons, it is no wonder that Mr. Jefferson should be tremblingly alive to the result of the next election; when it is added too, that he has a peculiar aversion to all "anti-republican tendencies;" wishes the "occlusion" of monarchy; and has obtained, by close study, a peculiar "gestion" of his own. He has no personal objection to Mr. Clinton, whom he verily believes to be a republican; but thinks that a man who has been only up and down the North River, and conversant with Dutch folks, would not duly "humble himself before the magnitude of the undertaking." What weight these reasons will have with those whom the sticklers for Mr. Jefferson have pitched upon for electors, time can determine. (*N. Y. Spectator.*)

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette.

Communication.—A most daring and outrageous riot took place at Elkton races in the week before the last.—About 40 United Irishmen, lately from the kingdom, who are employed in digging the crosscut canal, broke off from their work on the morning of the race, and, armed with bludgeons and shelalahs, proceeded to the race ground where they proceeded in an insolent manner, evidently with a view to attract notice or provoke irritation. It at length broke out in an attack on the stall of a free negro, which they entirely demolished, and beat some of the negroes in a most cruel manner. On the most strict enquiry, no greater provocation could be discovered to have been given than that one of the negro men, on one of the Irishmen saying he would whip him, replied, perhaps he was not able. On that instant he was knocked down by blows from several of them. The negroes fled to the village, begging protection from the white people. The rioters pursued them, swearing that they would kill and destroy every Negro in Elkton. Several of the gentlemen who had been on the race ground endeavored to quiet the rioters and save the negroes; but all to no purpose. They attacked the gentlemen, who had no other defensive weapons than their whips, and many got severely cut and bruised. A magistrate of the county, who attempted to do his duty, was knocked down and severely beat. One of the rioters had his scull fractured, by a blow aimed at one of the gentlemen, of which he died in a few hours. Several of the rioters were severely cut and beat with whips, and some of them were said to be rode down. Some of them have since died. It is said in their approach to the race field they made their brags that they could whip double their number of Americans.

Dessalines, whom we mentioned some time since as having been appointed governor of Hayti, for life, with the power of nominating his successor, is consolidating if not perpetuating his power. He has at length assumed the Imperial purple. He was proclaimed Emperor on the 15th of Sept. with probably more general acclamations than took place in Paris at the time when his great prototype was elevated to the same high dignity. Capt. Sealy informs us the rejoicings and illuminations at the Cape continued for three successive days.

If the people of St. Domingo are to be governed by a written constitution, we presume it will be modelled after that of the French, with such deviations only as local circumstances may render necessary; and that the companions of Dessalines will be created titular dignitaries of the empire, marshals, constables, ex-chancellors and members of the legion of honor!

The consequences of this event may be, the termination of hostilities between the two governments of their majesties Napoleon and Dessalines I. since all reasonable ground for continuing the war may be considered as removed, the latter having merely followed closely the example which had been set by the former, and no doubt conceives that he holds his power by a tenure at least equally honorable and equally just.

We know not when it is intended to celebrate the coronation of the emperor. If we may judge from the preparations which are making, it will be in a style of unusual splendor; and, as so long a journey would be too fatigning for the Pope, it is not unreasonable to suppose his majesty will create a cardinal out of some of his own relations, that the august ceremony may correspond in all respects with that of his "*dearly beloved cousin.*"

(*N. Y. Com. Adv.*)

Where is Mercury Logan?—A very serious misunderstanding between the United States and Spain certainly exists. War MAY ensue. We have not heard that Logan has set out for Madrid, to endeavor by his personal pacific exertions to avert the impending calamity. Has he less patriotism than formerly? Or does he now think it improper officiously to interfere in the measures of government? (*Boston paper.*)

LORD NELSON.—When quite a child, and on a visit to his grandmother, Hilborough, he was invited by another boy to go a bird's nesting. As he did not return at the usual dinner time, the old lady became alarmed, and dispatched messengers in different ways to search after him. The young ramblers at length were discovered under a hedge, counting over the spoils of the day, and Horatio was brought home. His relation began to scold him for being absent without her leave, and concluded with saying "I wonder FEAR did not drive you home. Young Horatio innocently replied, "Madam, I never saw FEAR!

A few days ago, a Quaker being brought before a justice of the peace at Huddersfield, on account of some religious scruple, the magistrate, with a voice raised several keys above its usual tone, cried, "Well, I understand thou art a Quaker."—"I am," replied the friend, "and what hast thou to say against that." The justice with his wonted sagacity, and forgetting the extensive meaning of the word ALL, observed, "I have only to say, that if *all* men were Quakers, Bonaparte might come and slaughter us as soon as he pleased."—"Nay," answered the man of peace, "thou art mistaken friend, for if *all* men were Quakers, then would Bonaparte be one also, and if he were, I am sure he would kill no man!"—*London paper.*

When the Temple corps was inspected by the Earl of Harrington, his lordship, as he rode along the line, before the review, stopped to salute its commander and jocosely said, "This is the *Law Association*, Sir?"—"Yes, my Lord." To which the Earl rejoined, "I don't find any one that speaks a word; I never knew lawyers so *silent!*" Colonel Erskine jocosely replied, "We have *no pay*, my Lord."—*Ibid.*

The German Prince Esterhazy has the largest flock of sheep possessed by any one person in any part of the world. His Highness attended the Woburn sheep-shearing in 1804, when he asked the Duke of Bedford "of what number his flock consisted? His Grace replied, "600."—"What number of Shepherds?" The answer was "one." "Probably," says the Duke, your Highness may have a flock on your estate?" "Yes," replied the illustrious foreigner, "I have in Saxony; it consists of 150,000 sheep, and for the due management of which I keep 800 shepherds!"—*Ib.*

From the Boston Gazette.

AGAMENTICUS—No. I.

THE quatrennial period of election of our national Chief Magistrate approaching, and the term of Mr. JEFFERSON'S Administration drawing to a close, it may not be inexpedient nor unbecoming

to devote some moments to the serious consideration of our national situation, of the most prominent features of the government, and of the principal events which have transpired, under the present System. As free and independent citizens, exercising the most important and sacred rights of freemen, the election of our own rulers, it is becoming us to pause, and consider the value of the privilege we are about to exercise, and expedient, as the consequences, which will result from this exercise, are to effect not remote individuals only, or those who may be immediately invested with the power, thus delegated, but ourselves, our country and posterity. According as our selection shall be wise or unwise, according as the men, whom we appoint, shall be capable and honest, able to discern and faithful to pursue the true interest of the country; or weak and temporising; artful and cunning demagogues; the creatures of a faction; time serving politicians, rising into power by the tide of popularity; having no other object nor ambition but the exercise of a brief authority, in ennobling themselves from the spoils of the people and the ruins of the constitution, and in distributing the wealth of the nation among those on whose shoulders they had been elevated to office, and who had been coadjutors in their career of popularity. This caution becomes the more immediately expedient, not only on account of the the infinite consideration, which involves the nation, from having a wise, prudent, and judicious Chief Magistrate always at the head of affairs; but also from the effervescence of irritated faction, which is yearly extending its malignant influence in every nook and corner of the various elective departments, and likewise from the easy ascendency, which corruption obtains in all popular Governments, in their progress to empire; the deleterious effects of which, in some form or other, are, we have but too much reason to fear, already manifesting themselves in our own. For when under any party or body of men in power we repeatedly witness those, whose integrity, fidelity and patriotism, have been long tried and proved, without even the shadow of pretence, successively removed from office of responsibility and profit, in order to give place to other characters, for no other ostensible reason, than because they fall in with the current of opinion of men in power, and who perhaps in consideration of their *bribes* have *been base* enough to barter the principles and services for the benefit of their political masters; when I say these things, and no satisfactory reason for so doing appears, we have just grounds of apprehension, that other expedients will be found necessary, and readily reforted to, as occasion may require, either to obtain power or to retain possession when acquired. However unwelcome to the citizens of the United States, it is a fact not less contestible, that of every species of government, democracy is the most pervious to corruption of every kind and form; and that in proportion as when pure and unpolluted, it is the most happy and auspicious of any under heaven. In monarchical and despotic governments, where every avenue to power and emolument is open only towards the throne of an hereditary permanent Chief, the people must make court to their rulers; but here the rulers, if they would continue to rule, must court and pay homage to the sovereignty of the people. Flattery and submission, are if possible more grateful to the pride and ambition of an elective democratic Chief, than to the inflexible majesty of an hereditary Prince; either must be sought with the most profound respect, tempered with loving kindnesses, and the brow of dignity must be unbended only with adulatory oblations, in order to command places of honor and emolument. In the former kind of Government, however, the Chief must first court the people in order to obtain power; hence results mutual action and reaction; corrupting and being corrupted; and when both rulers and ruled are thus the creatures of degeneracy, and the sport of factions, it can require no great skill in the science of prediction to graduate the ratio of their progression on the scale of ruin; These truths, however painful, cannot be too often told, nor too seriously ponderd; and hence we are compelled, however reluctantly, to confess that without determined and habitual principles of public virtue, directing and controuling the great body of the nation in all public designs and transactions, a popular government, where all power periodically issues from, and reverts back to the people, however facinating in theory, is the most fragile and fugitive, the most defultory and indeterminate, the most evanescent and transitory, as well as the most fearful and insecure of any system of Administration among nations under heaven. Political, like natural consequences, are uniform, and the result of similar and uniform causes, and the causes and effects of either are alike natural, essential and necessary. Where the chief of a democracy has concentrated to himself, by corrupt suffrage the powers of a nation, the same system must be pursued, the same mode of treatment employed, towards the prime agents among his constituents, in order to retain his popularity, and insure his reelection, by gifts, bribes and endowments, in every office of notoriety or emolument within the sphere of executive bounty; like the fearful despot, who having made his way to empire through blood and slaughter, can equipoise his ascendancy only by force and terror the fearful ladder of ambition by which he had mounted the scaffoldings of his tyranny: in either case the exercise of power thus acquired, is equally unrighteous and uncertain;—equally, in the true nature and spirit of despotism, abhorrent of every principle of virtuous republicanism, as they are both the result of unjust deception or unjust force. In both instances, likewise the prime ministers of their designs are first made the subjects of their beneficence; the first to share with them the honors and emoluments of government; and through them the residue is divided and subdivided among the subaltern minions of corruption, or force, till every agent, from the highest station in the cabinet, down to the humblest menial in the culinary, is duly and amply provided for, out of the public heritage thus surreptitiously drawn into possession. In such a situation no government can be stationary; without altering the current of administration, their career to dissolution or despotism is sure and inevitable: In elective governments, their only chance of preservation is in a change of men and measures; whether this be our situation in the United States, time will demonstrate; it is any rate not improper nor unreasonable to make the enquiry.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

On the Coronation of Bonaparte, as Emperor of the Gauls.

PRESENT—THE FURIES.

First Fury.

Mutter, mutter forth the spell,
Big with deeds that frighten hell;
We inspired the dreary charm,
Full of horror and alarm;
Well the slaughter has been done,
Well the glory race was run;
He deserves the crimsoned wreath,
We the bloody gift bequeath;
Flash the torch and stamp the ground,
Call the fiends of murder round,
Bid them throng the trophied hall,
While we crown the Lord of GAUL!

Second Fury.

Let the shades of dead men rise,
Open their tombs, and break their ties;
Fathers, brothers, children slain,
They who strew'd the mangled plain;
By his potent dire command,
In the vast Egyptian land;
Give to each a noxious wand,
Rough with serpents' pois'ning slime,
Crusted by the power of time;
Lo! they come, yet dread the call,
Trembling at the Lord of GAUL.

Third Fury.

Cleave the earth, and rouse its fire,
Urge its shocks at our desire,
Let its thunder fiercely rage,
And its light'nings widely wage;
Deep convulsions should be known,
When the kingdom's made his own,
When the chaplet binds his brow,
Bravely won by human woe!
Hemlock weave amid the crown,
Sprinkle drops of arsenic down;
Every urn along the hall,
Blazing 'fore the Lord of Gaul!

Chorus of Furies.

Sisters! sisters! see the Sun
Shrinks from what we've nobly done,
Started from his radient sphere,
Destin'd never more t'appear!
We can well supply his rays
With the cave's embowell'd blaze;
We can guide the beams of night,
And display superior might!

Temple. J. P. HASKETT.

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, July 13.

Thomas Gillespie and others, Assigneers of Messrs. William and John Beatson, v. Peter Everett Mastayer.

This was an action of trover to recover three fourths share of the ship Atlas. The whole cause depended upon the 34th Geo. III. c. 68, s. 26, which has been commonly called the act of the Earl of Liverpool. Messrs. Beatson were proprietors, jointly, with the captain of the ship. About the middle of June, 1803, they became embarrassed, and, to remove their difficulties, purposed to sell to the defendant two ships, the Ocean and Juliana, for the sum of 7000l. On the faith of the fulfilment of this intention, the Defendant gave acceptances to that extent. With these bills, Messrs. Beatson endeavoured to rescue the ships from the hands of the persons with whom they had been pawned; but, for reasons not difficult to discover, the parties chose rather to retain the ships than to receive the acceptances of the Defendant as the condition of their surrender. The situation of Messrs. Beatsons affairs induced them to use the bills, in order to extinguish some pressing demands.

The Defendant required some adequate return for his acceptances, in consequence of which, an arrangement took place, and three fourths of the ship Atlas were to be transferred to him. This ship was now at sea, and all that was necessary to be done, was performed at that time, to carry into effect the contract between the parties. On the 17th of December, 1803, the ship arrived, and was reported to be in the port of London. Such were the facts of this case.

Messrs. Garrow, Parke, and Scarlet, for the Plaintiffs, explained the terms of the act to which we have referred; which requires, that within ten dass after the arrival of the ship, in the port to which she belonged, a regular transfer should be made by indorsement upon the register. The Captain, who had one fourth share, and, in the vulgar phrase, rode a little restive, did not attend at the custom-house to alienate the property in the way required by the act. The Defendant also seemed to be a little of the same disposition, and when Messrs. Beatsons applied to him, returned in answer to their earnest solicitations, "D——— you and your ship too, and all that belongs to you."—The learned Counsel said, in consequence of increasing difficulties, Messrs. Beatsons became bankrupts; that in treating the present cause, they had nothing to do with the feeling of the parties; and that the act not having been complied with, according to the express terms, they were, beyond the possibility of contradiction, entitled to the verdict of the Jury. After the witnesses were called:

Mr. Erskine, on the part of the Defendant, did not dispute the terms of the act of the Earl of Liverpool, but he doubted if, under some peculiar circumstances, the ten days were to be taken with that strictness which, in ordinary cases were expedient. Not only the law, but the intention of the Legislature, should be considered. After the arrival of the ship, and before the expiration of the ten days, several holidays had intervened at the custom-house, when no clerks were in attendance, and, therefore, it was not practicable to comply with the terms of the act; and he enquired of his Lordship, if the act required two days instead of ten, and those two days were holidays, when the officers were not present to do the duties required, whether in such a case, the act should be construed imperatively?

Lord ELLENBOROUGH.—"When such an instance shall occur, wherein it is impossible to comply with the terms of the act, it will be time enough to give my opinion on that particular case. The situation here is not of that kind, the act admits but of one construction; and the terms, on which the alienation of shipping property depends, have not been complied with."—Verdict for the Plaintiffs, damages 11,000*l*.

BOSTON, October 9.

COMMUNICATION.

CAUTION.—It is reported that a new species of swindling is in operation; that a number of men (supposed to be strangers in the town) are daily employed in this town in manufacturing a spurious indigo. The composition is said to be principally starch, with the addition of indigo, logwood and allum. The appearance is (to those unacquainted with the article) not very unlike Spanish float indigo. It is however, lighter, softer and paler than the genuine. Great pains are taken to procure original packages (zeroons), to help through with the deception. It is further said that some of the aforesaid article has been shipped to New-York, Salem, &c.

NEW-YORK, October 13.

King's Speech.—The following, furnished by a London paper, is a more particular account of the *faux pas* committed by his Britannic majesty in *reading* his *speech* to the two houses of parliament.

In the delivery of the speech in the house of lords, a singular and unprecedented circumstance occurred. We need not to state to our readers that the speech to be delivered by the king is previously drawn up by his confidential advisers, who are responsible for its contents, and that he holds a paper in his hand that no controversy may arise about the actual words which he delivers. It is always written out for the king in a large text, on account of his short sight, and the speech of the 31st ult. being long, occupied 7 or 8 leaves of paper. In reading it his majesty turned over two leaves instead of one, and thus unfortunately omitted two paragraphs in the speech. The distinct and special address to the gentlemen of the house of commons, for the extensive provision they have made for the exigencies of the public service, was thus confounded with the general address to both houses of parliament on the great question of the war, and the prospect of the benefits to be derived from our successful exertions. Lord Melville, who stood very near his majesty on the footstep of the throne, as well as the Lord Chancellor, remarked the oversight, but too late to prevent it, and his majesty, after correcting himself in a single word (*aided*, which he first read *aided*) proceeded to the end of the speech. The paragraphs passed over were the following:

"I must also return you my warmest thanks for the extensive provision which you have made for the exigencies of the public service; and especially for the just and prudent attention which you have shewn to true economy, and to the permanent credit and welfare of the country, by the great exertions you have made for preventing, as far as possible, the accumulations of debt, and for raising so large a proportion of the expences of the war within the year."

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I have now only to recommend to you to carry into your respective counties the same zeal for the public interest which has guided all your proceedings. It will be your particular duty to inculcate on the minds of all classes of my subjects, that the preservation of all that is most dear to them requires the continuance of their unremitted exertions for the national defence."

It was obvious to all the auditors that there was some omission; but copies of the speech having been previously given to the speaker of the house of commons, as well as transmitted to the Gazette and to the Treasury Journals, there were persons present who instantly remarked the actual error. In other respects his majesty's tone and manner were firm, clear and collected; nor was the omission very striking, as the sentences were not broke in the middle; nor was there any other incongruity than that of speaking of the general state of the war, and the prospects of co-operation of the gentlemen of the house of commons only, instead of the lords and gentlemen of both houses.

The speech, as it was originally designed to be spoken, was afterwards read at the table of the house of commons, by Mr. Speaker, on their return to their own chamber; but being prorogued, no animadversion could take place on the circumstance. If it had been a speech delivered at any other period of the session, upon which an address would have been moved, thanking his majesty for his gracious speech, and echoing it paragraph by paragraph, it would have put both Houses into an awkward dilemma. It has been printed, however, in the Gazette, and publish'd by the king's printer, as it was originally composed by the cabinet. And after all this delicacy must be done away, in considering the king's speech, as the speech of the ministers.

The house of Lords had a grand display of ladies, as well as all the foreign ambassadors. We have no doubt but that their excellencies will feel it to be their duty to represent the matter to their respective courts as a mere accident in turning the leaf. We mention it only to avoid mis-representation, as an occurrence of so singular a nature, will, no doubt, become the subject of general conversation.

James River Company.

NOTICE.—The Locks near Westham are open for the passage of Boats.

ROBERT POLLARD.

Richmond, October 16th, 1804.

To be sold, for ready Money.

In pursuance of a deed of trust from David Ross, esq. in order to raise the sum of two thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars and sixty-five cents, with interest thereon at the rate of five per centum per annum, from the 2d day of July 1804, till payment—and the further sum of three thousand three hundred and sixty one dollars and sixty four cents, with the like interest from the 29th day of September 1800, till payment, being the balance due on the two last instalments of a debt due from the said David Ross to the trustees of James Dunlop, deceased, under a decree of the High Court of Chancery, and secured by deed of trust, the following

Lands, Lots & Tenements,

OR such part of them as may be necessary to raise the sum aforesaid, with the charges and expences of sale: An Estate or Plantation in Goochland, called COLES, containing by estimation, fifteen hundred acres, be the same more or less, lying on the waters of Byrd Creek, and purchased by the said Ross of the representatives of James Cole, of William Cole and of John Hughes, and adjoining the lands of Richard Adams and S. Richardson, according to its known boundaries as held by the said Ross. Also, an Estate or Plantation, all or the greater part of which is in the county of Fluvanna, known by the name of MOUNT PROSPECT, containing by estimation, twelve hundred acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of James Quarles and Joseph Haden. Also, the following Lots, in the town of Columbia and county of Fluvanna, to wit—Lot, No. 63, on which the ware-house is built; Lot, No. 75, on which is a store, now or late in the occupation of J. Forbes; and Lot, No. 74, now or late in the occupation of J. Strother.

The sale will take place at John Napier's Tavern, in the town of Columbia, on Saturday the 31st day of November next—and the Lands and Tenements aforesaid will be set up in that order which shall appear best to suit the purchasers, and most beneficial to the parties interested.

John Wickham,
Benj. Mosby,
Geo. Greenhow, } *Trustees.*

Richmond, 17th October, 1804.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND,

IN the county of Hanover, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less. This land lies in the neighborhood of Dr. Robert Honeyman, and joins the lands of the late Gen. Nelson. Col. William Fontaine, of Hanover, who is authorised to dispose of the property, will shew the premises to any person inclinable to purchase, and if more convenient to the purchaser to give property in exchange than to pay cash, property in the city of Richmond will be received in payment.

J. P. HOPKINS.

Richmond, Oct. 1st, 1804. tf

Will be Sold,

To the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 11th day of December next, at the late dwelling-house of Drury Ragsdale, deceased, in King William county,

ALL the perfonal ESTATE of the faid deceafed, conſiſting of Houſehold and Kitchen Furniture, Stock of Horſes, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs; a Coachee & Gig, in goodrepair; the crop of Corn, Fodder and Shucks; Plantation Utenſils, &c. &c. A credit of 6 months will be allowed for all ſums above Ten Dollars, upon giving bond with approved ſecurity, to carry intereſt from the date, if not punctually paid.

There will alſo be poſitively ſold, for ready money, upwards of twenty SLAVES; among them are valuable houſe ſervants and likely boys and girls.

The ſale will continue from day to day until all are ſold.

All perſons having claims againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in before the firſt day of December next, elſe this notice will be plead in bar of all coming in after that day.

JOHN FOX, Adm'r. with the Will annexed of DRURY RAGSDALE, dec.

October 1, 1804. 1aw6w

There will alſo be ſold, at the ſame time and place, 400 acres of LAND, part of the tract whereon Barbara Ragſdale, widow and deviſee of Drury Ragſdale, dec. now lives, who will make conveyance of the premiſes in fee ſimple; a part of the purchaſe money will be required on the day of ſale; for the balance a credit will be allowed. The terms will be particularly made known on that day; or I will treat privately for the Land, and conclude a bargain previouſly.

JOHN FOX,

For BARBARA RAGSDALE.

ALMANACKS

For the year 1805,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

A new Publication.

Just received at *William Prichard's Book-Store*,

C. F. VOLNEY'S

13 VIEW OF THE CLIMATE AND SOIL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

With Maps and Plates.

September 7.

MYER MARKS,

OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND,

HAT-MAKER,

Informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the Hatting business in the Cross-street, opposite the Bell Tavern, and solicits a share of the public patronage. He pledges himself to those who will please to favor him with their custom, that he will execute their work with neatness and dispatch, and flatters himself through the long experience he has had in the city of Philadelphia, to be able to give general satisfaction, and shall ever be grateful for their encouragement. He has procured the best materials, and has now on hand some handsome work finished in the neatest manner.

12 N. B. Orders from the country will be strictly attended to, and adequate allowance made to those who buy to sell again.

Myer Marks further gives notice to those who may wish to have their work done in the London stile, that he can execute the same equal to any from London.

☞ The highest price given for all kinds of FURRS; and encouragement will be given to three or four good JOURNEYMEN. Sept. 10.

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a very valuable tract of *LAND*, lying in Orange and Granville counties, bounded by Flat River on the West, by the river Neuse on the South, by Knap of Reeds Creek on the East, and by a straight line from the first to the last mentioned water course on the North, containing 1200 acres, and forming almost a perfect square; better than one half of the tract consists of rich low grounds, the whole being extremely well adapted to the culture of wheat, corn, &c. and much of it to tobacco. No plantation in the district of Hillsboro' is better calculated for raising stock of all kinds, and particularly hogs, as the uncleared low grounds afford a most excellent range for them. On it there is a good brick dwelling house, containing 5 rooms, kitchen, smoke-house, &c. all of which, at a very trifling expence, may be put into a condition suitable to the accommodation of a genteel family. There is also on it a large well built granary, lately erected and capable of holding several thousand bushels of grain. If the whole tract should be tho't too large for one purchaser, it may be divided into two compact plantations. Possession may be had this fall as soon as the growing crop is taken off, and wheat may be sown earlier if desired by the purchaser. Such persons as may be disposed to view this tract of land, will make application to Mr. Richard Bennehan, who lives near it, and who formerly lived on it; and for terms, application may be made either to him or to

DUNCAN CAMERON.

Hillsborough, (N. C.) July 16, 1804. 3m.

To be sold at Public Auction, on

Saturday the 8th day of December ensuing, on the premises, that spacious, elegant and convenient

HOUSE,

TOGETHER with all the GROUND annexed thereto, in this city, belonging to the estate of *Lewis Burwell*, esquire, deceased, now in the occupancy of Mrs. Page. The House is of brick, and contains eight rooms, two of which, the drawing and dining rooms, are the largest and most airy in the city; also, a good passage below, and dry cellars: It has a strong and handsome portico, built entirely of brick, floored, above and below, with marble, and a good kitchen and offices. There are several acres of ground, divided into a garden, and a lot, heretofore used as a paddock, all under good enclosures. The situation is convenient to the Capitol; commands, on two sides, extensive and beautiful water and land prospects, which can never be intercepted; and is bounded, on both the other sides, by streets. This property furnishes an establishment, for elegance and extent, unequalled by any other in the city so near the Capitol and seat of business, and must be daily encreasing in value. Terms of sale will be made known on the day; and, as about two thirds of the proceeds, in pursuance of Mr. Burwell's will, is to be placed on interest, for objects of some years duration, it will be in my power to give a very liberal credit for that proportion of the debt, upon the same being satisfactorily secured and bearing an interest, ensured to be punctually paid, from the date of sale.

8 In case of disappointment in the intended sale, the property may be had on rent for one year from that date, and may, in the mean time, be provisionally engaged. The house is ensured and premiums fully paid up. The subscriber, residing near the property, will shew it to any who may desire to view it.

E. CARRINGTON,

Acting Executor of L. Burwell, dec.

City of Richmond, Sept. 28, 1804. tds.

FULL-BRED HORSES

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, being very successful, for several years past, in breeding Horses from the best English Turf Stock, has now for sale, about 20, of unexceptionable blood, consisting of BROOD MARES, COLTS and FILLIES, from four to one years old:—Among them are three very fine imported Mares, and covered by Dragon and Sterling the last season. Warranted Pedigrees of them all will be shewn. They are very health, and in fine condition, and well worth the attention of any gentleman, who wishes to get the best blood. If they are not sold at private sale, they will be set upto the highest bidder, at the Bowling Green, on the second Tuesday in November next. One third of the money will be expected on the day of sale, one other third in six months after, and the remainder in twelve months. The subscriber has also three very fine English STALLIONS, to be sold at the same time and on the same terms, among them the famous horses Dragon and Archduke.

7 JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling-Green, Sept. 15th, 1804. (1Nov.13.)

Notice!

All persons indebted to the estate of JOHN DAWSON, dec. of Amherst county, by Bond, Note, or otherwise, are requested to come forward immediately, and discharge the same; and those having claims against the estate, are requested to bring them forward legally authenticated, that they may be discharged.

13 JOHN S. DAWSON, Adm'r.
of John Dawson, dec.

August 10th, 1804. 3m.

TICKETS

IN THE

Richmond Academy Lottery,

7 For Sale by A. DAVIS, at the Office of the Virginia Gazette.

Just Received,

And for sale by the subscribers, a large assortment of the following Articles, which will be sold very low for cash, or on a short credit for approved acceptances in Richmond—viz.

A large assortment of Calicoes and Chintzes.
A ditto Cotton Cambricks, plain, figur'd and black.
A ditto Silks and Florentines and Silk Keens
Cotton and Silk Stockings.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parasols.
Black, blue, yellow and striped Nankeens.
Laces, Edgings and Ribbons. 56
Tambour'd Lace and Lappet Muslins.
Silk Gloves, of all colours.
Men, Boys and Children's Hats
Cotton, Cassimeres and India Cotton.
Brown Holland and Durants.
Romals, Handkerchiefs, Dimities, &c. &c.

Block & Judah.

April 25th, 1804.

FAMILY FLOUR.

A CONSTANT supply of FLOUR, of a superior quality, for family use, kept for sale by 5

GEORGE WATT.

Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf.

A Ten Thousand Dollar Prize,

Now to be had for the small sum of 6 Dollars!!!

SCHEME OF A

LOTTERY,

For the use of the German Trinity Church, in Sixth street, Philadelphia;

WHICH will positively commence drawing at the State House in this city on the fourth Monday in November next. Prizes will be received in payment for such tickets as may remain for sale during the drawing, or the cash advanced for them on allowing a small discount. From the great proportion already sold, it is expected that the tickets will soon be raised to 6 dollars and a half.

1	*prize of ten thousand dolls.*	*dolls.*	10,000
1	*three thousand,*		3,000
1	*two thousand,*		2,000
1	*one thousand,*		1,000
4	*five hundred,*		2,000
10	*three hundred,*		3,000
20	*two hundred,*		4,000
35	*one hundred,*		3,500
90	*fifty,*		4,500
100	*twenty,*		2,000
6000	*seven,*		42,000
1	*first drawn No. on the* 10*th day,*		500
1	15*th,*		500
1	20*th,*		500
1	25*th,*		500
1	30*th,*		500
1	35*th,*		500
1	40*th,*		1000
1	45*th,*		1000
1	50*th,*		1000
1	55*th,*		1000
1	*first drawn No. on the last day, when there shall be only* 600 *tickets in the wheel,*		6000
6274	*prizes.*	*dolls.*	90,000

Considerably less than two blanks to a prize.

The prizes to be paid 30 days after the close of the drawing—subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

*** Tickets for sale by

George Taylor, jun. No. 85, South Second-street.
Matthew M'Connell, No. 82, Chesnut-street; or
ADAM PREMIR, No. 134, *South Sixth-street;*
ANTHONY HOOKEY, Corner of *Green and Third-str.*
CHARLES BOWMAN, No. 16, *Bud-street,* } *Comm'rs.*

Whole Tickets, $6—Half Tickets, $3 25—Quarter Tickets, $1 75.

Prizes in other lotteries received in payment.

☞ Letters addressed to either of whom, post-paid and inclosing the cash, will be duly attended to.

August 24th, 1804. ep23t.

FALL GOODS.

William Temple,

Has received by the ship Edward and Charles from London

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Suitable to the approaching season. 13

HE expects an additional supply, to complete an assortment, by the ship Sally, from London, and Lotana from Liverpool, which he will dispose of on his usual low terms.

Richmond, Sept. 7th, 1804. tf

Elegant Piano Fortes for sale.

HENLEY & Co.

Grand, Portable Grand, Patent Side-Board, and Plain PIANO FORTE MAKERS,

INFORM the citizens of Richmond, they manufacture Instruments of the above description, on the newest and most approved plans, with Pedal's Patent Swell, Sonophant and French Harp Stop, which they warrant to be equal, if not superior, to any imported, and on more reasonable terms. 23

Mufical Inftruments, of all kinds, repaired, &c.—Apply at Mr. Prichard's Book-Store, Main-ftreet, or at Wm. Davidson's.

July 17th, 1804.

The Subscriber

HAS FOR SALE,

HOLLAND Gin, in pipes; Malaga Wine, in quarter casks; Cotton and Wool Cards, in boxes; Chocolate, per box; White Lead, Spanish Brown, and Yellow Ochre, ground in oil; Nutmegs; Patent Shot; Bar and Sheet Lead; Mould Candles; Writing and Wrapping Paper; Country and Swedish Iron; Sheet ditto; Liver Oil; Copperas; Allum; Flatted Indigo; Refined Salt Petre; Ground Ginger; Pepper; 20d, 12d, 10d and 8d Nails and Brads; German and Blister'd Steel; Cart Boxes; Straws of Tumblers; assortment of Shoes; hhd. and bbl. Gauging Rods; Hamilton's Snuff; Nail Rods; Short Pipes.

HENRY HOVEY.

September 25.

BLANK BONDS,

FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE.

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber on the 13th last month, a Mulatto Slave named GEORGE, a large

[illegible] Languages, together with Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, the use of the Globes, Euclid, and the practical branches of the Mathematics are taught in the Academy, by the principal master and his assistants.

The school is provided with Globes and Maps, for the use of the lower classes; with Telescopes, and an electrical Machine; with an Air Pump, Eudiometers, and other parts of a chemical and philosophical Apparatus, for making the usual experiments on air, and exhibiting the properties of different elastic fluids.

In their examinations of the School, the Trustees have been highly pleased with the plan of teaching, and the proficiency of the pupils, and are extremely happy in adding, what they believe must greatly increase the utility of the institution, that Judge White will, in future, deliver in the Academy, a course of Lectures on the Laws and Constitutions of this State, and the United States.

These Lectures will commence annually on the first Monday in December, and continue until the last of the succeeding March; and it is confidently believed that every exertion in his power will be made by that gentleman, to render his Lectures beneficial to his pupils, and worthy of public patronage. JOHN SMITH,

President of Trustees.

September 21st, 1804.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

By the brig Edward and Charles, from London,

A CHOICE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

FALL & WINTER

GOODS, 11

Suitable to the ensuing season.

THEY expect a further supply by the first arrivals from London and Liverpool, to complete their assortment—which will be disposed of at their usual low terms, for Cash or Country Produce.

Sept. 11.

FOR SALE,

On the third day of January next, on the premises,

MY TRACT of LAND in the County of Goochland, adjoining the lands of Capt. Thos. Miller, Mr. Gideon Mims, and others, containing between five and six hundred acres, about 5 miles from the court-house, 3 from James River, and 2 from Captain Josiah Leak's manufacturing mill, in a wealthy and agreeable neighborhood. The buildings are good and in repair; large and extensive orchards of all kinds of fruit, and is sufficient to work 10 hands, & in good order for cropping. Sixty or seventy bushels of wheat will be sowed in good time. One third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments; the purchaser to give bond with approved security, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid, and a deed of trust on the land as a farther security.

On the same day and place, will be sold, about 150 barrels of CORN, the crop of FODDER, all the stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Plantation Utensils, &c. on 6 months credit, the purchasers to give bond with approved security, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid. WALTER COLES.

Hanover, October 8, 1804. law13t

N. B. In order to accommodate purchasers, the Land would be divided into two or three tracts, as those inclined to buy might agree on.

FALL GOODS.

William Galt

Has received by the ship Susan & Polly, from London, and the ship Mary, from Liverpool, an extensive assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS, 4

Suitable to the season, which he will dispose of on his usual low terms, for Cash or Country Produce.

Richmond, October 6, 1804. 6w

ALMANACS

—*For* 1805—

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

To be Sold,

AT the late dwelling place of EDMUND PENDLETON, deceased, in the county of Caroline, on THURSDAY the first day of November next, all the STOCKS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and LIBRARY of BOOKS, belonging to the deceased. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchasers, on giving bond, with approved security, to 2

EDM: PENDLETON, Executor.

September 28th, 1804. 3t.

WILL BE SOLD,

At Public Auction, on Thursday the first day of November next, at the late dwelling-house of Jacob Wheaton, dec.

ALL the stock on hand, consisting of a variety of TIN and COPPER WARE, Coppersmith's, and Tinman's TOOLS, OLD METAL, one complete TURNING LATHE, &c. &c.

And on the following day, will be offered for sale, at the dwelling-house of Mrs. Wheaton, all the HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, belonging to the deceased. 3

Six months credit, with approved security, will be allowed for all sums, above Ten Dollars, and cash for all sums under.

WM. COOK, Ex'or.

Richmond, October 11, 1804.

The full-blooded and complete

ENGLISH STALLION

WRANGLER,

The property of Col. Miles Selden, and others,

WILL stand at my stable in the county of Prince-Edward, ten miles below the court-house, and two from Elisha Betts's Tavern, the ensuing season. The terms, pedigree and performance will be made known before the season commences. 2

THOMAS HASKINS.

October 1st, 1804. oaw4w

Richmond James River Company.

AT a meeting of the President and Directors of the Richmond James River Company, on the 6th of October, 1804—

Resolved, That a second requisition of FIVE DOLLARS on each share be made on the Stockholders, and that the same be paid to the Treasurer on or before the 15th of November next.

Extract from the Minutes.

ROBERT POLLARD, Clk.

oawtNov.13

To Rent,

And possession given immediately.

A CONVENIENT and pleasantly situated DWELLING-HOUSE, with two Kitchens and Smoke-House, on the street leading from Shockoe Creek to the Canal Basin, and adjoining the lot and dwelling house of Mr. William Mitchell.

Also, to rent, two BRICK TENEMENTS, on the street leading to Col. Mayo's Bridge, which will be very convenient for wholesale and commission merchants. Possession of these two Tenements will be given when finished, which is supposed will be in all next month. The terms will be made known by 20

JAMES INNES.

Richmond, June 7th, 1804.

At a court continued and held for the county of Lancaster, at the court-house, on Friday the 24th day of August, 1804,

William Newby and Richard Newby, adm'rs. of Oswald Newby, dec'd. Pl'ffs. } *In Chancery.*

AGAINST

Job Carter and Ellyson Currie, Def'ts.

THIS day came the plaintiffs, by their counsel, and the defendant Job Carter, not having entered his appearance and given security according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: On the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel. It it ordered, That the said defendant do appear here on the third Monday in November next, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that the defendant Ellyson Currie retain in his hands a sufficiency of the effects of the defendant Job Carter to satisfy the plaintiffs' demands, with the costs of this suit; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and also posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county. J. TOWLES, C. 9 5

DOCTOR WILSON,

HAS taken (as a temporary residence) the house lately occupied by Doctor Adams, opposite the Bell Tavern, and intends to combine the Apothecaries business with the practice of Physic. He is now opening a part, and expects by the next arrivals from Philadelphia, the balance of a fresh and very general assortment of Medicines, and other articles in the Apothecaries line, which will be sold on the lowest terms. Orders from the Country, Recipes, &c. will be carefully attend to. 18

Richmond, June 23th, 1804. 12w6m.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, October 6th, 1804.

BETWEEN

Henry Banks, Plaintiff,

AND

Nathaniel Anderson, and others, Defendants

IN this cause, the sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and four, the court, recommitting to master commissioner Hay his report, directeth the accounts annexed to it to be so reformed, as they would have been stated, if the Falling Garden had not been sold, and the decree of the Court of Hustings had not been pronounced: and directeth that an account be taken between the plaintiff, and the defendant George Winston, debiting the latter with the rents of the ground and house occupied by Richard Smyth, and crediting that defendant with the value of durable improvement thereon by him, and staying the vouchers and evidences of payment of the purchase money by him: and also to state an account between the plaintiff and him or them, for whom the defendant, Thomas Stewardson is agent, and report these matters to the court, in order to a final decree. 2

A Copy—Teste,

P. TINSLEY, C. C.

Commissioner's-Office, Richmond, Oct. 11, 1804.

THE parties concerned are desired to take notice, that I have appointed Thursday the 13th day of December next for carrying into effect the within decree, upon which day their attendance is required at my office, with their papers and accounts ready for examination and settlement.

WM. HAY, M. C.